TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Office of the Secretary	1
1. Office of the Assistant Secretary	2
2. Office of the Chief Clerk	2
3. Office of the Appointment Clerk	3
4. Office of the Chief of Supply Division	4
Office of the Solicitor	5
Weather Bureau	7
Bureau of Animal Industry	10
Bureau of Plant Industry	15
Forest Service	18
Bureau of Chemistry	21
Bureau of Soils	24
Bureau of Entomology	26
Bureau of Biological Survey	29
Office of Experiment Stations	31
Office of Public Roads	34
Bureau of Statistics	37
Division of Accounts and Disbursements	40
Division of Publications	42
Library	44

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Office of the Secretary	1
1. Office of the Assistant Secretary	2
2. Office of the Chief Clerk	2
3. Office of the Appointment Clerk	3
4. Office of the Chief of Supply Division	4
Office of the Solicitor	5
Weather Bureau	7
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Bureau of Chemistry	21
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Bureau of Entomology	26
Bureau of Biological Survey	29
Office of Experiment Stations	31
Office of Public Roads	34
Bureau of Statistics	37
Division of Accounts and Disbursements	40
Division of Publications	42
Library	44

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Secretary exercises personal supervision of public business relating to the agricultural industry. He appoints all the officers and employees of the Department with the exception of the Assistant Secretary and Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President, and directs the management of all the bureaus. He exercises advisory supervision over agricultural experiment stations which receive aid from the National Treasury; has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by sheep and cattle diseases, and of the inspection of cattle-carrying vessels, and directs the enforcement of the meat-inspection and food and drugs laws under which the inspection of domestic and imported food products is carried on. He is charged with the duty of issuing rules and regulations for the protection, maintenance, and care of the national forest reserves. He is also charged with carrying into effect the laws prohibiting the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws, and excluding from importation certain noxious animals, and has authority to control the importation of other animals.

The law establishing the Department, approved May 15, 1862, outlines the most important features of the work in the following provisions:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants. * * *

"* * * to acquire and preserve in his department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence and by practical and scientific experiments (accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office), by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect, as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test by cultivation the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists. He shall annually make a general report in writing of his acts to the President and to Congress, in which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his report, which report shall also contain an account of all moneys received and expended by him. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it."

(1) OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The assistant Secretary of Agriculture performs such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary. He also becomes the Acting Secretary of Agriculture in the absence of the Secretary.

(2) OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

The chief clerk has the general supervision of the clerks and employees; of the order of business and of the records and correspondence of the Secretary's office; of all expenditures from appropriations for contingent expenses, stationery, etc. He is responsible for the enforcement of the general

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regulations of the Department and is custodian of the buildings occupied by the Department of Agriculture.

(3) OFFICE OF THE APPOINTMENT CLERK.

The appointment clerk is charged by the Secretary with the decision of all questions affecting appointments, transfers, promotions, reductions, details, furloughs, and removals in their relation to the civil-service law and regulations and with the preparation of all papers necessitated thereby, and he deals with all questions affecting positions in the classified service. He has charge of all correspondence of the Department with the United States Civil Service Commission and of all certificates and communications issued by that commission to the Department. He supervises the preparation of all documents to be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his signature in making appointments, transfers, promotions, reductions, furloughs, and removals in the Department of Agriculture. He is the recorder and custodian of the oaths of office and personal reports of all persons appointed in the Department and of all reports of the several chiefs of bureaus, divisions, and offices, respecting the efficiency of the several clerks and employees under their respective supervision in the Department. He has the custody and use of the Department seal.

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(4) OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF SUPPLY DIVISION.

It is the duty of the chief of the supply division to make all purchases of stationery and miscellaneous supplies and to issue the same on requisitions to the various bureaus and divisions of the Department; to receive and send out all express and freight shipments; and to receive and dispose of, by sale or otherwise, all property turned in by the various bureaus and offices when it is of no further use to them.

The personnel of the Secretary's Office is as follows:

Office of Secretary (proper).....	4
Office of Assistant Secretary.....	3
* Solicitor's Office	44
Office of Chief Clerk	13
Watch force	34
Telegraph Office.....	3
Post Office.....	4
File Room.....	4
Office of Chief Engineer.....	
Department Shops.....	51
Stables.....	4
Engineers and Firemen.....	16
Elevator Conductors.....	8
Char force.....	42
Office of Appointment Clerk.....	12
Supply Division.....	9

* Clerks are detailed from time to time to the Solicitor's Office. The present actual force is 61.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

The Solicitor is charged by law (act of Congress approved May 26, 1910), with "the supervision and direction of the legal work of the Department of Agriculture." In accordance therewith, theSolicitor acts as legal adviser to the Secretary and has charge of the preparation of all legal papers to which the Department is a party, and of all communications to the Department of Justice and to the various officers thereof, including United States attorneys; he represents the Department in all legal proceedings arising under the various statutes intrusted to the Department for execution. The legal work of all bureaus, offices and divisions of the Department, including all matters on which legal advice is necessary, is referred to him. All alleged violations of the acts for the protection of the national forests, the animal quarantine laws, the meat-inspection law, the twenty-eight hour law, the insecticide act, and other statutes intrusted to this Department for execution, are referred to the Solicitor to determine the action to be taken thereon by the Department. The cases under the food and drugs act reported for prosecution by the board of food and drug inspection are prepared under the supervision of the Solicitor for reference to the Attorney General. The Solicitor examines and approves, in advance of issue, all orders and regulations promulgated by the Secretary under statutory authority; he prosecutes applications of employees of the Department for patents to be dedicated to the public, and prepares all compilations of laws in which the Department is interested.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR.

The work of the Office is divided according to the nature of the work which is done by the law clerks, into the following divisions:

(1) General Office Administration. Enforcement of the Twenty-Eight Hour Law; Briefs, Memoranda, and Miscellaneous Correspondence.

(2) Law Work of the Forest Service. In connection with this work law clerks are stationed at Missoula, Montana; Portland, Oregon; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

(3) Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act.

(4) Contract Work; Enforcement of the Meat Inspection Law; Patents.

(5) Enforcement of the Insecticide and Animal Quarantine Acts.

(6) File Room.

(7) Stenographic Section

The permanent employees of the Office consist of one Solicitor and 30 law clerks, 11 of whom are stationed in the field and 19 in Washington. There is also a corps of 12 stenographers, two messengers and two file clerks. From time to time temporary employees are taken on in connection with field work, such as the examination of contested claims, etc.

The Solicitor's Office is part of the Secretary's Office and the expenditures connected with same, exclusive of salaries, are paid from the contingent fund and from the funds of different Bureaus, particularly the Forest Service.

WEATHER BUREAU.

By the Act of October 1, 1890, the Weather Bureau was established in the Department of Agriculture and the civilian duties performed by the Signal Corps of the Army transferred to it. The Act further provides:

> "That the Chief of the Weather Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, on and after July 1, 1891, shall have charge of the forecasting of weather, the issue of storm warnings, the display of weather and flood signals for the benefit of agriculture, commerce and navigation, the gauging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance and operation of sea-coast telegraph lines and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation, the reporting of temperature and rainfall conditions for the cotton (corn, wheat, sugar rice and other) interests, the display of frost and cold-wave signals, the distribution of meteorological information in the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the taking of such meteorological observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States, or as are essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties."

In order to perform the functions above outlined, there has been established in the Weather Bureau the following main divisions:

(1) Division of Observations and Reports, which includes the forecast and marine meteorological services. For forecast purposes the United States is divided into six districts.

(2) River and Flood Division. The chief work of this division is the issuance of flood warnings in times of threatened danger to life and property along the rivers, whether navigable or otherwise. 401 special river stations are maintained along the rivers of the country in addition to 61 regular Weather Bureau stations where river observations are taken. There are also 85 special rainfall stations maintained in the various watersheds.

(3) The Climatological Division, which has supervision over about 4,000 cooperative stations and about 200 special stations maintained in connection with the corn, wheat, cotton, sugar and rice industries of the country, where records of daily observations of temperature, rainfall and other meteorological conditions necessary to establish a history of the climate of the various portions of the United States are collected.

In order to present to the public the results of the climatological observations, the country has been divided into 12 climatological districts in accordance with the great natural drainage areas, there being one editor in charge of editing the data from each for the Monthly Weather Review. These districts have been further subdivided into 44 local sections for the collection and distribution of climatological data and information relating to weather conditions.

(4) Mount Weather Meteorological Research Observatory. The purpose of this observatory is to carry on an extensive system of observations and experiments along the line of meteorological research. The work includes the exploration of the atmosphere in altitudes of 3 to 10 miles by means of kites and balloons, and research in the allied subjects of solar radiation and atmospheric electricity.

The Bureau maintains throughout the United States, in the West Indies, and in Hawaii about 800 meteorological stations, employing from 1 to ten men each. At these stations regular meteorological observations are taken and telegraphed, meteorological data recorded and tabulated and the forms and publications

necessary to the effective distribution of the forecasts, warnings, and climatological data prepared and issued.

At the close of the last fiscal year the numerical strength of the Weather Bureau was 8,[illegible], of which 8,99[illegible], of which 7,720 were cooperative observers who serve without compensation other than that received through the distribution of Government publications and seeds. The total number of paid employees numbered 1,162, 808 of them received compensation of $300 per annum upwards. The average salary paid was $1,070. Of these 808 employees, 196 were stationed in Washington, and 612 outside of Washington. The majority of those located outside of Washington are district and local forecasters, section directors, observers and assistant observers. The officers and employees in Washington have to do for the most part with the administrative and clerical work of the Bureau. 1,[illegible]4 of the paid employees receive only nominal salaries of a few dollars a month and consist of storm-warning displayers, river, cotton region, corn and wheat region, rainfall, sugar and rice region, special meteorological, special cranberry-marsh, special snow and ice, mountain snowfall, marine meteorological, observers.

The expenditures of the Weather Bureau for the fiscal year 1913 amounted to $1,4[illegible],[illegible].[illegible], of which $210,044.71 was expended for statutory salaries, $20,404.71 for lump fund salaries in Washington, $615,006.71 for lump fund salaries outside of Washington, $26,612.81 for travel and field expenses, and the balance for miscellaneous expenses.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has charge of the work of the Department relating to the livestock industry. It conducts inspection of live stock, meats, and meat-food products intended for interstate or foreign commerce, under the act of Congress of June 30, 1906, and also has charge of the inspection of import and export animals, the inspection of ships for the transportation of export animals, and the quarantine stations for imported animals. It investigates the existence of communicable diseases of live stock, makes original scientific investigations as to the nature, cause, and prevention of such diseases, and takes measures for their suppression and eradication, frequently in cooperation with State and territorial authorities. As part of this work, a quarantine of the section infested with Texas or southern fever of cattle is maintained, the extermination of the tick which transmits this disease has been undertaken, and the eradication of sheep scab and cattle mange from the West has been undertaken. Investigations are made in the breeding and feeding of animals and in regard to dairy subjects. The Bureau supervises the manufacture of and interstate commerce in renovated butter.

In order to carry out the various lines of work authorized by Congress, the Bureau has been divided into nine main divisions in addition to the Administrative Offices, namely: The Animal Husbandry Division, the Biochemic Division, the Dairy Division, the Meat Inspection Division, the Field Inspection Division, the Pathological Division, the Quarantine Division, the Zoological

Division, and the Experiment Station, at Bethesda, Md.

The meat inspection is carried on at 882 establishments in 242 cities and towns. In connection with the work of the Pathological Division cooperative experiments are carried on with the Minnesota Experiment Station, the Pennsylvania Live-stock Sanitary Board, the Utah Experiment Station and other organizations. A branch pathological laboratory is maintained at Chicago.

In addition to the general Experiment Station at Bethesda, where independent original investigations and investigations in cooperation with and supplemental to those of the other Divisions are carried on, an experiment farm has been established at Beltsville, Md., in connection with the Animal Husbandry Division, and a Morgan Horse Farm at Middlebury, Vt. This Division also conducts cooperative breeding work with a number of the State Experiment Stations.

The total number of employees in the Bureau on July 1, 1918 was 3,311, of whom 261 were located in Washington and 3,050 in the field. The majority of employees located permanently in the field are connected with the Meat Inspection Service and operating services in the capacity of veterinary inspectors, meat inspectors, etc. Of the total number of employees, 341 are on the statutory roll and 2,970 on lump fund rolls.

The expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1918 amounted to $4,542,309.75, of which $319,875.01 was for statutory salaries, $187,155.15 for lump fund salaries in Washington, $3,485,170.85 for lump fund salaries outside of Washington,

$322,080.86 for travel and field expenses, and the balance for miscellaneous expenses, including equipment, supplies, rent, etc.

The work of the Meat Inspection Division includes the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats slaughtered at establishments engaged in interstate or foreign commerce; the supervision of such establishments and of the various processes of preparing, curing, canning, packing, etc., so as to insure sanitary conditions, equipment and methods; the condemnation and proper disposal of carcasses and products found to be diseased, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food; the marking and certification of meats and products that have been inspected and passed, and the regulation and supervision of the interstate transportation and exportation of meats and meat-food products.

During the past year inspection was carried on at 940 establishments in 259 cities and towns. There were inspected at the time of slaughter 59,014,019 animals, as compared with 52,976,948 in the preceding fiscal year. There were condemned on post-mortem examination 203,778 entire carcasses and 463,859 parts of carcasses, making a total of 667,637 carcasses condemned wholly or in part. In addition there were condemned on reinspection 18,096,587 pounds of meat and meat food products that had become spoiled or otherwise unfit for food since original inspection. Based on census figures it is estimated that about 58 per cent of all the meat slaughtered in the country was federally examined in 1909. Probably 60 per cent is now examined federally, and of the remaining 40 per cent nearly half represents the farm slaughter and the remainder consists mostly of the slaughter by local butchers.

Since the passage of the meat-inspection law in 1906 the older buildings used by packing houses have been for the most part

replaced by buildings of the best sanitary construction, making possible great improvement in cleanliness and sanitation.

Seven traveling inspectors are constantly engaged in visiting various stations, observing and reporting on the work as it is carried on, correcting irregularities and endeavoring to promote uniform efficiency.

On July 1, 1915, 2,410 out of a total Bureau force of 3,311 were engaged in the work of meat inspection. The Act of June 30, 1908 provided a permanent annual appropriation of $3,000,000, which has remained unchanged until the session of Congress just closed, which provided an additional [illegible],000 to take care of the increasing extent of the work.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

The Bureau of Plant Industry studies plant life in all its relations to agriculture. The scientific work is divided into 30 distinct groups or divisions, over each of which is placed a scientifically trained officer who reports direct to the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Bureau. The work is conducted on the project plan, the investigations conducted under each of the divisions being arranged by group projects, ranging from one to ten groups under each, consisting of closely related lines of work. The group projects are further divided into projects, over each of which is placed a leader, who is directly responsible to the head of the division or office.

The Bureau investigates the diseases of fruit and forest trees, truck crops, and other plants, and carries on field tests and demonstrations of their control and prevention; it studies the bacteriological problems connected with plant production and also the factors of plant nutrition. It is engaged in the improvement of crops by breeding and selection, including cotton, corn and other cereals, fruits and truck crops, and the acclimatization and adaptation of new crops and varieties. It is encouraging the production of dry-producing crops, tea, and other special crops, with a view to establishing new industries, and is studying the general physiological problems influencing the growth of plants. It is conducting a campaign for the eradication of poisonous plants, especially in the stock-grazing areas of the West. It is investigating various technological problems in connection with crop production, particularly with reference to fiber and paper-producing plants and to the standardization and handling of cotton and grain.

In connection with the grain standardization work, laboratories have been established at a number of the principal grain centers, including Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Baltimore, and New Orleans. It is engaged in the study of various phases of economic botany and in devising of methods for the improvement of forest grazing areas. It is carrying on a propaganda in the interest of good seed for the farmer and the improvement in the quality of farm seeds. In connection with this work cooperative seed testing laboratories have been established at several of the State Experiment stations.. It is operating, independently or cooperatively, seventeen dry land farms in the Great Plains area where problems relating to the production of crops under dry land conditions are being worked out. In connection with this work the breeding and adaptation of drought and alkali resistant crops and physical investigations form an important part. In connection with the study of crop production under irrigation, six experiment farms have been established on Reclamation projects and two elsewhere. The Bureau is conducting farm-management investigations throughout the country to devise improved methods of farm management and farm practice and is carrying on demonstration work in the North and West in connection with these investigations in order to bring the work home to the farmer. In the South it is carrying on farmers' cooperative demonstration work with special reference to the boll-weevil situation and its amelioration. It is engaged in investigations of the production, marketing, storage and handling of fruits and truck crops, and has recently inaugurated work looking to the improvement of the present methods of handling and marketing cotton.

it maintains a central experiment farm at Arlington for the benefit of all branches of the Bureau and of the Department. It maintains the greenhouses on the Department grounds and looks after the grounds themselves. It is engaged in the introduction of seeds and plants from foreign countries and in the operation of plant introduction and testing gardens in Florida, Texas, Maryland, Iowa, and Washington to aid in the development of new plant industries. It is charged with the Congressional distribution of seeds and plants, including drought-resistant field seeds.

The Bureau is carrying on work along one or more of the foregoing lines in every State in the Union. Wherever practicable the work is done in cooperation with the State agricultural college and experiment station and other local organizations, as well as with the farmers themselves.

The total number of employees in the Bureau on July 1, 1912, was 2,128, of whom 679 were located in Washington and 1,281 in the field. Of the employees stationed outside of Washington, 617 are collaborators receiving only a nominal salary, and 517 are agents, most of whom are employed in connection with the farm demonstration work in the north and south and a portion of their salaries paid from outside sources. The personnel of the Bureau includes pathologists, physiologists, agriculturists, scientific assistants, physicists, comralists, agents, collaborators, etc., as well as the clerical and administrative forces.

The expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1912 amounted to $1,956,193.49, of which $[illegible],000.75 was expended for statutory salaries, $400,921.75 for lump fund salaries in Washington, $[illegible],067 for lump fund salaries outside, the remainder for miscellaneous expense

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service is charged with the administration of the National Forests. It also gives practical advice in the conservative handling of National, state, and private forest lands, and in methods of utilizing forest products; investigates methods of forest planting, and gives practical advice to tree planters; studies commercially valuable trees to determine their best management and use; tests the strength and durability of construction timbers, railroad ties, and telephone poles, and methods of increasing their durability through seasoning and preservative treatment; in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census gathers statistics on forest products; investigates the control and prevention of forest fires, and other forest problems; and advises, when requests, concerning state legislation to encourage the holding and protecting of growing timber.

The Service conducts technical investigations in scientific forestry at seven experiment stations, supplemented by regional studies of important commercial trees and forestry problems. Forest investigations in the field are supplemented by laboratory studies, which are conducted mainly in the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

The work of the Forest Service is organized under the office of the Forester, 5 branches, 6 districts, and 162 National Forests. The Office of the Forester includes inspection, office of the editor, dendrology and accounts. The branches are: Operation, which includes the offices of geography and maintenance; Lands, which includes the offices of occupancy and claims; Silviculture, which includes the

Office of State Cooperation, Forest Management in the East, and Silvics; Grazing; and Products, which includes the Office of Wood Utilization and the Forest Products Laboratory. The six districts are maintained for the purposes of National Forest administration, with a district forester in charge of each. Corresponding with the five branches in Washington are five offices in each district--Operation, Lands, Silviculture, Grazing, and Products. Each of these offices is directly under the district forester, who in turn is responsible to the Washington branches and the Forester for the conduct of work in his district. The five offices in each district direct the various lines of work on the National Forests. Each is in charge of a forest supervisor, with a corps of forest officers and assistants in special lines of work. The six districts and district headquarters are as follows:

No. 1. National Forests in northern Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, the northwest corner of South Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan, with headquarters at Missoula, Mont.

No. 2. National Forests in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and the greater part of South Dakota, and eastern and central Wyoming, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

No. 3. National Forests in most of Arizona, all of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Florida, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. Mex.

No. 4. National Forests in Utah, northwestern Arizona, most of Nevada, southern Idaho, and western Wyoming, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah.

No. 5. National Forests in California and western Nevada, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

No. 6. National Forests in Washington, Oregon, northwestern California, and Alaska, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

On July 1, 1913, the total number of Forest Service employees on duty was 4,[illegible]31, [illegible],095 of which constituted the forest force, consisting of 147 supervisors, 9[illegible] deputy supervisors,

1,395 rangers, 730 guards, 156 forest examiners and forest assistants, 186 lumber and mining experts, engineers, land examiners, lumbers, etc., and 171 clerks.

The expenditures of the Forest Service for the fiscal year 1912 amounted to $5,612,780.51, of which amount $2,175,813.96 was expended for statutory salaries, $114,327.43 for lump fund salaries in Washington, $1,172,534.56 for lump fund salaries outside of Washington, $325,551.93 for travel and field expenses, and the remainder for miscellaneous expenses, including equipment, supplies, rent, fuel, freight, etc.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

The Bureau of Chemistry makes such investigations and analyses as pertain in general to the interests of agriculture, dealing with fertilizers and agricultural products. It investigates the composition and adulteration of foods and the composition of field products in relation to their nutritive value and to the constituents which they derive from the soil, fertilizers, and the air. Under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, it inspects the conditions of manufacture, transportation, and sale of food and drug products, collects samples, and examines the same for the purpose of determining whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act. Under this law it also inspects imported food products and excludes from entry those injurious to health or which are falsely branded or labeled. It inspects food products exports to foreign countries where physical and chemical tests are required for such products. It cooperates with chemists engaged in State food work, especially with those appointed to make analyses in collaboration with this bureau in the enforcement of the food and drugs act. It also cooperates with the chemists of the agricultural experiment stations in all matters pertaining to the relations of chemistry to agricultural interests, and with the other scientific divisions of the Department in all matters relating to chemistry and conducts investigations of a chemical nature for other Departments of the Government at the request of their respective secretaries.

In connection with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, all of the divisions and laboratories of the Bureau cooperate to a greater or less degree in the analytical work. The bureau

The principal divisions and laboratories through which the Bureau conducts its work are as follows: (1) Division of Foods; including the Food Inspection Laboratory, the Food Technology Laboratory and the Oil, Fat and Gum Laboratory; (2) Division of Drugs; which includes the Drug Inspection Laboratory, the Synthetic Products Laboratory, the Essential Oils Laboratory, and the Pharmacological Laboratory; (3) Miscellaneous Division, which includes the Water Laboratory, the Cattle-Feed and Grain Laboratory, the Insecticide and Fungicide Laboratory, and the Trade Wastes Laboratory; (4) Contracts Laboratory; (5) Dairy Laboratory; (6) Food Research Laboratory; (7) Leather and Paper Laboratory; (8) Microchemical Laboratory; (9) Physical Chemistry Laboratory; (10) Physical Chemistry Laboratory; (11) Physical Chemistry Laboratory; (12) Sugar Laboratory; (13) Section of Animal Physiological Chemistry; (14) Section of Bacteriological Chemistry; (15) Section of Enological Technology; (16) Nitrogen Section; and (17) Section of Plant Physiological Chemistry.

All of the foregoing laboratories cooperate to a greater or less degree in the analytical work connected with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, but the Division of Foods, together with a corps of 40 inspectors under a chief inspector are directly concerned in the administration of the law. Food and Drug Inspection Laboratories have been established at the following points: Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Detroit, Galveston, Honolulu, Kansas City, Nashville, New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, Ore., St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, San Juan, P. R., Savannah, and Seattle.

The Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry is chairman and the Associate Chemist is Secretary of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, which considers all questions other than legal questions arising in the enforcement of the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, upon which the decisions of the Secretary of Agriculture is necessary, and reports its findings to the Secretary for his consideration and decision.

On July 1, 1912, there were 546 officers and employees in the Bureau of Chemistry, 253 of which were located in Washington and 293 outside of Washington at the various laboratories and in the field. Of the total number of employees 217 are statutory, including the Chief and Chief Clerk of the Bureau, and 329 are paid from lump funds. All of the chemists and other scientific employees are paid from lump funds.

The expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1912 amounted to $873,515.85, of which $[illegible],154.73 was expended for statutory salaries, $[illegible]09,777.50 for lump fund salaries in Washington and $[illegible]94,767.79 for lump fund salaries outside of Washington, the remainder being expended for miscellaneous expenses. The appropriation for the Bureau for the present fiscal year is $963,940, and for the coming fiscal year $1,0[illegible]8,140.

BUREAU OF SOILS

The Bureau of Soils investigates soils in all their relations to climate and to organic life. It makes field investigations and prepares soil-survey maps showing the extent, distribution, and characteristic properties of all the important soil types found in various portions of the United States and in its published reports suggests possible lines of improvement in the treatment, management, and use of these soils. It investigates and represents upon maps the distribution and concentration of alkali salts in soils of various portions of the arid regions. Through its laboratories it investigates the fundamental causes of the fertility or infertility of soils and the causes for low yields of crops. It also investigates the fertilizer resources of the country.

The Bureau carries on its work through the following divisions: (1) Laboratories; (2) Soil Survey; (3) Fertility Investigations; and (4) Soil-Water Investigations. For the administration of the field work of the soil survey, the country is divided into four divisions, as follows: Southern, Northern, Western, and Eastern.

The total area of soil surveyed and mapped in the United States from the beginning of the work to June 30, 1912, is 622,595 square miles, or 398,460,800 acres. In connection with the soil survey work the bureau is cooperating with State experiment stations or other State institutions in 18 States.

On July 1, 1912, the total number of employees in the Bureau of Soils was 152, 127 of whom were stationed in Washing-

ton or had their permanent headquarters there, and 32 were outside of Washington. The Bureau maintains no field stations and all of the laboratory work is carried on in Washington.

The expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1912, were $256,599.71, of which $48,164,12 went for statutory salaries, $71,220.90 for lump fund salaries in Washington, $65,-712,84 for lump fund salaries outside, and $58,449.14 for travel and field expenses, the balance going for miscellaneous expenses.

The appropriation for the present fiscal year is $301,420, and for next year $334,020.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY

The Bureau of Entomology obtains and disseminates information regarding injurious insects affecting field crops, fruits, small fruits, and truck crops, forests and forest products, and stored products; studies insects in relation to diseases of man and other animals and as animal parasites; experiments with the introduction of beneficial insects and with fungous and other diseases of insects, and conducts experiments and tests with insecticides and insecticide machinery. It is further charged with investigations in apiculture. The information gained is disseminated in the form of reports, bulletins, and circulars. A good deal of museum work is done in connection with the Division of Insects of the National Museum, and insects are identified for experiment stations and other public institutions and private individuals. The work of the Bureau is organized under the following sections:

(1) Investigations of Insects affecting Southern Field Crops. These investigations include work against the insect pests of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane and rice.

(2) Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations. The principal investigations include those of the alfalfa weevil in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, the chalcis fly, the alfalfa caterpillar, the alfalfa gall midge and the fall army worm; the corn leaf-aphis, the chinch bug and the Hessian fly; the southern corn leaf beetle, wireworms, western army cutworm; jointworms, etc.

(3) Investigations of Insects Affecting Deciduous Fruits. Field laboratories are maintained for a series of years in important fruit sections and experiments and demonstrations are conducted on a commercial scale, some of them in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry in connection with the spraying for fruit diseases.

(4) Investigations of Insects Affecting Citrus Fruits. These investigations include the white fly in Florida and the black and other citrus scale insects in California.

(5) Truck-crop and Stored Product Insect Investigations. Field studies are conducted in Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, Colorado, Indiana, California, Maryland, New York, and Utah.

(6) Forest Insect Investigations. Special efforts are being made through cooperation with private owners and the officials of National and State forests to demonstrate the practical value of the results already attained. Nine forest insect field stations have been established.

(7) Investigations of Insects Affecting Shade Trees and Ornamental Plants. This work includes the investigation and economic treatment of insects which affect trees in public parks and streets in large cities.

(8) Insects in Relation to Disease and as Animal Parasites includes studies of the mosquito, house fly, spotted fever tick, and other insects.

(9) Investigations in Bee Culture.

(10) Introduction of Foreign Beneficial Insects.

(3) Investigations of Insects Affecting Residence Fruits.

Fruit Commodities are maintained in a state of plant in important fruit centers and experiments are conducted in a commercial basis, and if done in conjunction with the Bureau of Plant Industry in connection with spraying for fruit diseases.

(4) Investigations of Insects Affecting Citrus Fruits.

These investigations include the white fly in Florida and the thrips and other citrus scale insects in California.

(5) Truck-crop and Stored Product Insect Investigations.

These studies are conducted in Colorado, California, Maryland, New York, and Utah.

(6) Forest Insect Investigations. Special efforts are being made along in cooperation with private owners and the officials of National and State forests to demonstrate the practical value of the results of such studies. Some forest insect field stations have been established.

(7) Investigations of Insects Affecting Shade Trees and Ornamental Plants. This work includes the investigation and practical control of insect pests in large cities.

parks and streets in large cities.

(8) Insects in Relation to Domestic and Wild Animals. Studies include studies of the mosquito, house fly, spotted fever tick, and other insects.

(9) Investigations in Bee Culture.

(10) Introduction of Foreign Beneficial Insects.

(11) Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Investigations. These investigations are carried on in New England, where a laboratory is maintained. The work is done in close cooperation with the States and consists of field and laboratory work to the end of preventing the spread of these injurious insects through the destruction of the eggs and by the introduction of parasitic insects.

(12) Miscellaneous Investigations, which includes the supervision of quarantine operations under the new plant quarantine act and the identification of material sent in by experiment stations and others.

On July 1, 1912, the total number of employees in the Bureau was 339, 81 of whom were stationed in Washington and 258 outside.

The expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1912 were $558,961.74, of which $59,903.27 was expended for statutory salaries, $70,176.03 for lump fund salaries in Washington, and $326,280.09 for lump fund salaries outside of Washington, and $60,365.20 for travel and field expenses, the balance being expended for miscellaneous expenses. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is $672,350 and for next year $742,210.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Bureau of Biological Survey stidies the geographic distribution of animals and plants, and maps the natural life zones of the country; it also investigates the economic relations of birds and mammals, recommends measures for the preservation of beneficial and the destruction of injurious species, and is charged with carrying into effect the provisions of the Federal laws for the importation of wild birds and other wild animals, and for the protection of game by control of interstate trade in game, and by other means.

The Bureau is also entrusted with the care and maintenance of the National Bird Reservations and the National Bison Range. The work of the Bureau is carried on under three divisions: (1) Biological surveys and investigations of the geographic distribution of mammals and birds; (2) Investigations to determine the economic relation of birds and mammals to agriculture, their food habits, etc; (3) Supervision of matters relating to protection of game and the importation of foreign birds and animals. The Bureau conducts work in various sections of the United States, cooperating with State officials in carrying on a propaganda for the destruction of harmful and disease-carrying rodents and other animals.

The national bird reservations now number 56, including the Pribilof Reservation under the Department of Commerce and four new ones created during the year at Forrester Island and Hazy Islands, Alaska, Niobrara, Neb., and Green Bay, Wis.

The total number of employees in the Bureau on July 1, 1912, was 97, of which 44 were in Washington and 53 in the field.

The total expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1912 were $113,335.96, of which $23,621.67 was expended for statutory salaries, $36,628.40 for lump fund salaries in Washington, $19,139.01 for lump fund salaries outside of Washington, and $15,704.14 for travel and field expenses, the remainder going for miscellaneous expenses. The appropriation for the present fiscal year is $191,400 and for the coming fiscal year 170,990.

OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

The Office of Experiment Stations represents the Department in its relations with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations and directly manages the experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam. It seeks to promote the interests of agricultural education and investigation throughout the United States. It collects and disseminates general information regarding the colleges and stations, and it reports upon the expenditures and work of the stations, and in general furnishes them with such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes for which they were established. It investigates and reports upon the progress of farmers' institutes and agricultural schools in the several States, and aids in making such organizations more effective for the dissemination of the results of the work of the Department and the stations. It is also charged with investigations on the nutritive value and economy of human foods and on irrigation and drainage, which are largely conducted in cooperation with the colleges and stations.

In order to perform the foregoing functions, the Office has been divided into the following divisions: (1) Relations with Institutions for Agricultural Research, which supervises the expenditure of funds granted to State experiment stations under the Hatch and Adams Acts, and publishes information regarding the organization, equipment, resources and work of the stations in two series.: (a) The Experiment Station Record, and (b) Experiment Station Work, the latter published in the form

of Farmers' Bulletins; (2) Editorial Division; (3) Division of Insular Experiment Stations, which is charged with the general business connected with the management of experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam; (4) Relations with Agricultural Colleges and Schools, which represents the Department in its relations with State agricultural colleges under the various acts of Congress and collates and publishes information regarding organization, courses of study, etc., of agricultural colleges and schools in this and other countries, and strives to promote introduction of instruction in agriculture into secondary and elementary schools; (5) Relations with Farmers' Institutes, which investigates and reports upon the organization and progress of farmers' institutes in the several states and territories; (6) Nutrition Investigations, which investigates and reports upon the nutritive value of agricultural products used for human food, with special suggestions of plans and methods for the more effective utilization of such products for this purpose; (7) Irrigation Investigations, which includes the following lines of work: (a) Investigations and experiments for the advancement of knowledge regarding the use of water for irrigation; (b) The collection and publication of practical information regarding irrigation practice; (c) Development of methods for utilizing ground and storm waters in irrigation, and the extension or irrigation in the semiarid region through the use of limited water supplies; (d) Experiments in the use of power for securing a water supply for

irrigation; and (e) Studies of the legal and economic relations of irrigators to each other and to the public; and (8) Drainage Investigations, which includes the following subjects: (a) The best practical methods of removing surplus water from lands having an agricultural value in both humid and irrigated sections; (b) The protection of lands which are capable of being made productive, from the periodical overflow of streams; (c) The reclamation of tidal lands which may be made valuable for agriculture; and (d) The controlling and conservation of the rainfall on hillside lands which are susceptible of tillage.

The total number of employees of the Office on July 1, 1912 was 209, of which 100 were located in Washington and 109 outside of Washington.

The total expenditures of the Bureau for 1912 outside of that appropriated for the State experiment stations was $390,-980.30, of which $54,298.54 was expended for statutory salaries, $70,083.63 for lump fund salaries in Washington, $176,928.20 for lump fund salaries outside of Washington, and $35,368.30 for travel and field expense. The total appropriation, including the funds for State experiment stations, aggregates $1,871,-700 for the present fiscal year and $1,901,260 will be available for the next fiscal year.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ROADS

The Office of Public Roads collects data concerning systems of road management and all phases of road improvement, and makes comparative studies of the subject; investigates methods of road building and maintenance, and furnishes expert assistance to rural sections in road construction; tests road materials and ascertains their location and comparative value; cooperates with schools and colleges in highway engineering instruction, and publishes information of value concerning road improvement for free distribution.

The work of the office is mainly directed:

(1) To the collection and compilation of data in reference to systems of road management and to a comparative study of such systems in order to determine the merits and defects of each as far as possible, and to ascertain the causes of success or failure;

(2) To obtain full and accurate statistics on all phases of road improvement and present them to the public in such forms as to constitute a practical basis for the determination of many points bearing upon the economics of road construction.

(3) To direct the efforts of rural sections along proper lines in actual road building; and to this end highway engineers and road experts are detailed to render service and cooperate with the local officials in the construction of short sections of model roads, which frequently form nuclei of extensive systems of improved roads.

(4) To ascertain the location, availability, and comparative value of road-building materials in all parts of the United States, for which purpose laboratories are maintained in Washington to investigate the chemical and physical properties of road materials and other materials of construction, and to conduct experiments tending to increase facilities for road improvement so far as materials are concerned.

(5) To find practical solutions for the problems confronting large sections of country where, from lack of natural road materials or from other causes, the cost of hard roads is now prohibitive. Experimental roads are built to test substitutes for natural road materials, and the question of long-distance transportation receives careful consideration.

(6) To direct more general attention to highway engineering in schools and colleges throughout the United States, in order that an adequate number of competent highway engineers may be prepared to carry on properly the vast work of highway improvement. The office is endeavoring to keep in close touch with educational institutions in this respect and to render every assistance possible. In furtherance of this general plan a one-year post-graduate course in highway engineering is conducted by the office, providing practical laboratory and field instruction and exercises. The advantages of this system are mutual--the student renders service to the Government and in turn receives a small money compensation and such training as will fit him to discharge intelligently the duties of his profession.

(7) To investigate the comparative effects of motor and horse traffic on various types of roads and to devise methods of construction adapted to modern traffic conditions.

(8) To cooperate with agricultural colleges and experiment stations wherever practicable in order to accomplish the purposes above outlined. In all States having State highway officials the office endeavors to act in harmony with such officials.

(9) To cooperate with State and county fair association; National, State, county, and local road organizations; agricultural colleges; State highway commissions; and exposition and railroad companies in displaying and demonstrating models made to scale showing the various standard types of road construction and maintenance , culvert and bridge building and road-building tools and machinery, and operations incident thereto, including quarrying and crushing stone.

On July 1, 1912, there were 163 employees in the Office, 70 of whom were employed in Washington and 93 outside of Washington.

The expenditures for the fiscal year 1912 were as follows:

Total expenditures	$149,049.58
Statutory salaries	33,800.26
Lump fund salaries in Washington	52,846.21
Lump fund salaries out of Washington	16,194.49
Travel	18,125.18
Appropriation for 1913	$202,120.00
Appropriation for 1914	279,400.00.

(7) To investigate the comparative effects of motor and horse traffic on various types of roads and to devise methods of construction adapted to modern traffic conditions.

(8) To cooperate with agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the prosecution of research work in agricultural engineering, including the office and shop work in connection therewith, and to act in harmony with such officials.

(9) To cooperate with State and county fair association; national, state, county, and local good roads associations; national, state, and other associations; and to furnish such assistance and advice as may be required in displaying and demonstrating models made to scale showing the various standard types of road construction and maintenance, culvert and bridge building and road-building tools and machinery, and operations incident thereto, including quarrying and crushing stone.

On July 1, 1912, there were 163 employees in the office, 70 of whom were employed in Washington and 93 outside of Washington.

The expenditures for the fiscal year 1912 were as follows:

Total expenditures	$140,340.38
Salaries and wages	38,800.26
Lump fund salaries in Washington	92,846.21
Lump fund salaries out of Washington	16,194.49
Travel	[illegible]
Miscellaneous [illegible]	[illegible]
Accumulation [illegible]	[illegible]

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics collects information as to crop areas, conditions, yields, values and allied data, and the numbers, values and status of farm animals, through corps of county and township correspondents, State agents, special field agents, and other agencies, and obtains similar information from foreign countries through consular, agricultural and commercial authorities. It records, tabulates, and coordinates statistics of agricultural production, distribution, and consumption, the authorized data of governments, institutes, societies, boards of trade, and individual experts; and issues monthly crop reports for the information of the public. It investigates subjects pertaining to agricultural production and consumption, demand and supply, values, transportation, the conditions affecting them, and disseminates through printed reports and otherwise the information collected.

In order to properly perform the foregoing functions, the Bureau has been divided into the following sections or divisions:

(1) Crop Reporting Board. This Board consists of the Chief of the Bureau as chairman and four individual members. Part of the personnel of the Board is changed from month to month. This Board prepares monthly crop estimates for important crops based upon returns from (a) field agents, (b) State statistical agents, (c) county correspondents, (d) township correspondents, (e) ginners, (f) special list of bankers, supply men, etc., and (7) individual farmers.

36

(2) Division of Domestic Crop Reports, which tabulates reports from crop correspondents for use of statistician and crop reporting board. Blank schedules are sent each month to crop correspondents.

(3) Field Service, which consists of twenty special field agents, 47 statistical agents, and 130,000 voluntary correspondents.

(4) Special Field Service. This service consists of about 20 special field agents who systematically traverse the agricultural sections and carefully note the developments of each important crop.

(5) Division of Production and Distribution. This division prepares an annual review of agricultural production, ascertains the national surplus of agricultural products in quantity and value, a summary of the receipts in the United States of the agricultural products of other countries and a determination of the farmers' international balance of trade. It also conducts inquiries relating to the movement from city to country, rural life and agriculture, the wages of farm laborers in the United States, and the chronology of United States agriculture; the dates of planting and maturity of cultivated crops, etc.

6. Division of Research and Reference, the work of which consists of (a) the assembling of statistical and other data and the composition of text for bulletins and circulars; (b) compiling, reducing to equivalents in the United States units, and coordinating for publication in the Yearbook official sta-

tistics of various foreign Governments on the area and production of certain crops; (c) preparing answers to requests from other departments, other bureaus of this department, statesmen, economists, statisticians, educators, commercial exchanges, and business men, for statistics relating to agriculture and allied subjects; (d) reading and revising all manuscript prepared in the Bureau for publication; (e) translating from foreign languages for the use of the Bureau; (f) management and care of the Bureau's statistical library and the maintenance of a card index of the agricultural statistics contained therein; (g) stenography and typewriting.

The total number of employes of the Bureau on July 1, 1912, was 162, of whom 95 were in Washington and 67 in the field. In addition there are about 130,000 voluntary crop reporters. The salaried employees consist of State statistical agents and special field agents in addition to the clerical and administrative force in Washington. A State statistical agent is employed in each State and renders monthly reports. Special field agents are assigned to duty in groups of States.

The expenditures of the Bureau for the fiscal year 1912 were as follows:

Total Expenditures	$219,767.82
Statutory Salaries	107,422.07
Lump Fund Salaries in Washington	13,048.00
Lump Fund Salaries in Field	61,140.79
Travel and Field Expenses	28,294.87
Appropriation for 1913	$240,680.00
Appropriation for 1914	243,680.00

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

The Division of Publications is the publishing house of the Department of Agriculture. The Division is charged with (1) the preparation and editing of the manuscripts and indexing the publications of the Department; (2) supervision and equitable assignment of the printing fund; (3) the supervision of all printing and binding done for the Department; (4) the preparation of drawings for illustrations and photographic work; (5) the distribution of Department publications (through the Government Printing Office) and all correspondence in connection therewith; (6) the preparation and distribution of official information and of advance notices of publications to agricultural writers and papers. This Division is the authorized medium of all official communications between the Department of Agriculture and the Government Printing Office.

The work of the Division is divided into the following sections: (1) Editorial Work; (2) Indexing; (3) Illustrations; (4) Distribution of Publications; (5) Yearbook; (6) Farmers' Bulletins.

During the past year 34,673,537 copies of publications, of which 24,900,537 were new, were distributed.

By Act of Congress the distribution of miscellaneous publications has been transferred to the Government Printing Office. During the year 7,351,262 Farmers' Bulletins were distributed by Congressmen.

The total number of employes in the Division on July 1, 1912, was 188, all of whom are in Washington, and consist of editors, illustrators, draftsman, clerks, skilled laborers, messengers, etc.

The total expenditures were as follows:

Total expenditures	$201,366.03
Statutory salaries	176,889.00
Appropriation for 1913	$219,700.00
Appropriation for 1914	184,660.00.

The decrease in the appropriation for 1914 is due to the transfer of the distribution work to the Government Printing Office.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The Division of Accounts and Disbursements audits, adjusts, and pay all accounts and claims against the Department; decides questions involving the expenditure of public funds; prepares advertisements and schedules for annual supplies, exclusive of those prepared by the general supply committee, and letters of authority; writes, for the signature of the Secretary, all letters to the Treasury Department pertaining to fiscal matters; examines and signs requisitions for the purchase of supplies; issues bills of lading and requests for passenger and freight transportation; prepares the annual estimates of appropriations; prepares annual fiscal reports to Congress, and transacts all other business relating to the financial interests of the Department.

The chief of the Division, as administrative officer of the fiscal affairs of the Department, has supervision over all fiscal agents, and gives the accounts submitted by them a close administrative examination; also has supervision and control of the new Central Accounting Office established for the purpose of accounting and reporting in accordance with the principles outlined by the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, as well as the Treasury Department.

For the purpose of systematizing its work, the Division is divided into five sections, as follows:

(1) Cashier's Section. This section prepards, and mails all checks and handles all moneys received and disbursed.

(2) Auditing Section. This section audits all salary, reimbursement, purchase, telegraph, and express accounts.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The Division of Accounts and Disbursements, under [illegible], and has all accounts and claims against the Department; decides questions involving the expenditure of public funds; prepares advertisements and schedules for annual supplies, equipment of [illegible] and on the general supply contracts, and letters of authority; writes, for the signature of the Secretary, all letters in the Treasury Department pertaining to fiscal matters; examines and signs requisition [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] and freight transportation; prepares the annual estimates of appropriations; prepares annual fiscal reports to Congress, and transacts all other business relating to the financial interests of the Department.

The chief of the Division, an administrative officer of the Fiscal Service of the Department, has supervision over all fiscal agents, and gives the accounts submitted by them a close administrative examination; also has supervision and [illegible] of the [illegible] Accounting Office [illegible] the [illegible] of accounts and assumes [illegible] the [illegible] conferred by the President's [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], as well as the Treasury Department.

In the performance of accounting [illegible], the Division is divided into five sections, as follows:

(1) Checking Section. This section prepares, and [illegible] all [illegible] and receives and examines.

(2) Auditing Section. This section audits all salary, [illegible], telegraph, and express accounts.

(3) Bookkeeper's Section. This section keeps all books pertaining to the fiscal affairs of the Department, indexes all accounts, prepares all requisitions on the Treasury for advances of public funds, compiles for rendition to the accounting officers of the Treasury the quarterly abstracts of expenditures and collections and the account current covering the liability for public funds, and has charge of the correspondence with the accounting officers of the Treasury in the settlement of accounts.

(4) Miscellaneous Section. This section has charge of the preparation of the several annual reports to Congress and the administrative examination of the accounts of the Forest Service and of the Weather Bureau; also audits all accounts of the Board of Consulting Scientific Experts.

(5) Freight and Transportation Section. This section audits all passenger and freight accounts and prepares and issues all passenger transportation requests and bills of lading covering freight shipments.

The total number of employes of the Division of Accounts is 66, of which 61 are in Washington and five outside of Washington. The employes located in the field are connected with the field offices of the Forest Service.

The total expenditures for the fiscal year 1912 were $95,472.74, all of which was expended for statutory salaries. The appropriation for 1913 is $104,620.00, and for 1914 the appropriation is $104,370.00.

LIBRARY

The Librarian has general supervision of the Library of the Department, purchases books and periodicals, supervises their arrangement and cataloguing, and has charge of the preparation of bibliographies and similar publications. The Librarian is also in charge of the mailing lists for the distribution of Department publications in foreign countries.

During the past year 38,112 books were borrowed from the Library by individuals in the Department. There were on July 1, 1912, 122,043 books, pamphlets, and maps in the Library.

On July 1, 1912, there were 29 employees in the Library, all of whom were employed in Washington.

The expenditures for the fiscal year 1912 were $38,883.33, including $24,891.00 for statutory salaries, $2,957.17 for lump fund salaries, and $35.75 for travel. The appropriation for 1913 is $41,280, and for 1914 $43,520.

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	Total Expenditures 1912	Statutory Salaries	LUMP FUND SALARIES		Travel	1913 Appropriation	1914 Appropriation	EMPLOYEES	
			In Washington	Out of Washington				In Washington.	Out of Washington.
Office of the Secretary	$269,935.18	$269,935.18				$292,280.00	$303,820.00	246	12
Contingent Fund	96,872.02			$600.00		106,066.00	106,066.00		
Weather Bureau	1,424,532.88	310,044.71	$20,404.71	615,006.71	$26,612.81	1,619,680.00	1,707,610.00	259	1,792
Bureau of Animal Industry	4,542,309.75	,319,875.01	187,135.53	3,485,170.85	322,020.86	4,670,316.00	5,031,196.00	261	3,050
Bureau of Plant Industry	1,956,193.49	320,008.75	468,981.75	552,067.52	201,284.93	2,323,580.00	2,667,995.00	679	1,449
Forest Service	5,612,780.51	2,273,898.96	114,327.43	1,173,536.86	326,531.93	5,343,045.00	5,399,679.00	295	3,832
Bureau of Chemistry	873,151.85	233,154.70	209,777.50	204,767.79	75,593.44	968,940.00	1,058,140.00	253	293
Bureau o Soils	256,599.71	48,164.12	71,220.90	65,712.84	58,449.14	301,420.00	334.020.00	127	32
Bureau of Entomology	556,925.74	59,903.27	70,176.03	326,280.09	60,365.20	672,340.00	742,210.00	81	258
Bureau of Biological Survey ...	113,335.96	23,621.67	36,628.40	19,193.01	15,704.14	191,400.00	170,990.00	44	53
Division of Accts. & Disb.....	95,472.74	95,472.74				104,620.00	104,370.00	61	5
Division of Publications	201,366.03	176,889.00				219,700.00	184,660.00	188	
Bureau of Statistics	219,767.82	107,422.07	13,048.00	61,140.79	28,294.87	240,680.00	243,680.00	101	61
Library	38,883.33	24,891.00	2,957.17		35.75	41,280.00	43,520.00	29	
Office of Experiment Stations ..	390,980.30	54,298.54	70,083.63	176,928.20	35,368.30	1,871,700.00	1,901,260.00	100	109
Office of Public Roads	149,049.58	33,800.26	52,846.21	16,194.49	19,123.18	202,120.00	279,400.00	70	93
Insecticide Board	87,000.00		24,100.90	3,345.88	2,560.86	87,000.00	95,000.00	21	4
Federal HorticulturalBoard						25,000.00	40,000.00		
Totals	16,835,258.38	4,351,379.98	1,341,688.16	6,699,891,03	1,172,930.58	19,676,496.00	20,986,945.00	2,815	11,403

	Total Expenditures 1912	Statutory Salaries	Travel In Washington	LAST FUND SA
Office of the Secretary	[illegible],935.16	[illegible],935.16		
Contingent Fund	96,872.02			
Weather Bureau	1,424,532.86	[illegible],044.71	[illegible],420.71	
Bureau of Animal Industry	4,542,309.75	[illegible],875.03	[illegible],187,185.53	
Bureau of Plant Industry	1,056,192.49	320,008.75	[illegible],468,381.75	
Forest Service	6,482,780.51	4,323,858.58	[illegible],114,327.48	
Bureau of Chemistry	274,151.85	233,154.70	[illegible],209,777.50	
Bureau of Soils	856,599.71	[illegible],164.12	71,220.90	
Bureau of Entomology	856,925.74	59,903.27	70,176.93	
Bureau of Biological Survey ...	112,385.96	23,681.67	36,828.43	
Division of Accts. & Disb.....	95,472.74		95,472.74	
Division of Publications	201,366.03		176,880.00	
Bureau of Statistics	219,767.82	107,422.07	13,049.00	
Library	38,888.33	24,891.00	2,957.17	
Office of Experiment Stations ..	396,980.30	54,298.54	70,083.69	
Office of Public Roads	149,049.58	133,800.26	52,846.21	
Insecticide Board	87,000.00		24,100.00	
Federal Horticultural Board				
Totals	18,835,258.38	4,351,279.98	1,341,688.16	